GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:82
ANSWERED ON:22.11.2016
Productivity of Crops and Legumes
Singh Shri Hukum

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the yield/productivity of various crops and legumes, globally as well as in the country;

(b) whether there has been a sluggish progress in improving the yield potential of various crops including legumes in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of financial support extended to farm/food projects for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective action taken to improve the yield and the outcome thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
???? ??? ????? ?????? Â½Ã£Ã¢Â¨Ã£Ã£Ã¨ (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 82 DUE FOR REPLY ON 22ND NOVEMBER, 2016.
(a) & (b) The details of productivity of various crops in the country vis-a-viz global average are as under:
Crop Yield (Kg./Hectare)
India Global Average

Rice 2391 3026
Wheat 2750 3289
Maize 2632 5664
Jowar 884 1535
Chick Peas (Gram) 889 962
Pigeon Peas (Tur) 729 729
Soyabean 951 2620
Groundnut 1552 1653
Sugarcane 71511 69900

Note: Yield rates for India are as per official estimates for 2014-15 and global average yields are as per data available on Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) website for 2014.

The productivity of various crops and legumes in the country is less as compared to that of some countries in Europe, United States of America and China. The low productivity cannot be attributed to the non-availability of improved technologies but several factors such as short growing seasons, varied agro-climatic conditions, weather extremities, larger area under rainfed and harsh environments etc., which accounts for non-realization of productivity potential of improved technologies. However, in countries with high productivity, crops are largely grown in high input management conditions of long growing period without any stress (moisture, temperature). Further, in India on the same land farmers grow more than one crop in a year and per day productivity of most of the crops in India is comparable to the global average.
Contdâ€¦2/-

(c) & (d): In order to increase agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is having research programmes in rice, wheat, maize, millets, fodder crops, oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane, cotton and other fiber crops. These research programmes are undertaken by 26 commodity/theme based research institutes and 33 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) and All India Network Projects (AINPs), mostly situated in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to develop location specific crop varieties and matching technologies as per the agro-ecological needs.

The crop improvement programmes give emphasis on development of new crop varieties/hybrids with improved quality and tolerance/resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses and making crops able to withstand weather extremities. The recent achievements in the field of sequencing of genomes of important plants and microbes are gainfully utilized.

To increase production and productivity of agricultural crops, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.
Contdâ€¦3/-

As a result of implementation of various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes, the production and productivity of most of the agricultural crops have increased. A comparative position of production and productivity of major agricultural crops during 2006-07, prior to XI Five Year Plan and 2013-14 is as under:

Crop	Production (Million Tonnes)		Yield (Kg./Hectare)	
	2006-07	2013-14	2006-07	2013-14
Rice	93.36	106.65	2131	2416
Wheat	75.81	95.85	2708	3145
Jowar	7.15	5.54	844	957
Bajra	8.42	9.25	886	1184
Maize	15.10	24.26	1912	2676
Tur (Arhar)	2.31	3.17	650	813
Gram	6.33	9.53	845	960
Pulses	14.20	19.25	612	764
Groundnut	4.86	9.71	866	1765
Rapeseed & Mustard	7.44	7.88	1095	1185
Soyabean	8.85	11.86	1063	1012
Cotton@	22.63	35.90	421	510
Jute & Mesta$	11.27	11.69	2170	2512
Sugarcane	355.52	352.14	69022	70522

@ Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each $ Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each

The production and productivity during 2014-15 and 2015-16 declined due to deficit/deficient rainfall.
State-wise details of allocation, release and expenditure under major Crop Development Schemes/programmes during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are at Annexures-I to VI.